

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Overview Of State Community Engagement Plans And Websites

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office Of Underground Storage Tanks
www.epa.gov/oust

Contents

Introduction.....	1
Background.....	2
Methodology.....	4
Analysis Of State Community Engagement Plans And Websites.....	5
Conclusions.....	12
State Community Engagement Plans/Policies References	14

Introduction

Purpose

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) developed the OSWER Community Engagement Initiative (CEI) to strengthen OSWER's and the EPA regional offices' engagement with local communities and stakeholders and help them "meaningfully participate in government decisions on land cleanup, emergency preparedness and response, and the management of hazardous substances and waste."¹ To support this initiative, the Office of Underground Storage Tanks (OUST) is encouraging and assisting states² and EPA regions to enhance community engagement activities in their underground storage tank (UST) programs.

EPA authorizes states to implement UST programs while the EPA regions implement the UST program in Indian country. Community engagement has been a longstanding part of the UST program and review of these policies and plans will help support continuous improvement in this area. In the OSWER CEI Implementation Plan, OUST committed to review and analyze a sample of state community engagement policies and plans to determine the extent to which they "enhance transparency and produce outcomes that are responsive to community concerns, commensurate to the circumstances of a release, and align with community needs and long-term goals."³

OUST was fortunate to receive a very large sample of those plans and policies from 48 states.⁴ Some policies and plans apply specifically to UST programs while others apply more generally across state remediation programs. This report provides a summary snapshot of information contained in readily available state policies and plans. It does not review the methods used to implement the plans. In practice, states may conduct more community engagement activities than what is described in their written plans. Many states undertake community engagement efforts beyond the federal requirements that may not be captured in their written plans or documented in this report.

This report summarizes community engagement plans, policies, and websites for UST programs implemented by states and highlights practices that encourage meaningful community engagement. All of the written state plans reviewed meet the federal requirements for public participation. Moreover, 30 of the 48 plans discuss approaches and activities beyond what is prescribed by the federal regulations.

Report Organization

This report is organized in the following sections:

- Introduction
- Background of community engagement related to tank sites
- Methodology used to review state community engagement plans, policies, and websites
- Analysis of state community engagement plans and websites, including best practices
- Conclusions of UST community engagement plans with highlights of noteworthy approaches, practices, documents, and websites
- References

¹ [OSWER Community Engagement Initiative website](#)

² For the purposes of this report, the term "states" refers to states and territories.

³ [U.S. EPA, OSWER Community Engagement Initiative Implementation Plan, May 2010, p. 4.](#)

⁴ Plans and policies for the remaining eight states were not readily available.

Background

The OSWER Community Engagement Initiative

In December 2009, OSWER launched its CEI and released a proposed [Action Plan](#) to encourage meaningful participation by all stakeholders in government decisions on land cleanup, emergency preparedness and response, and the management of hazardous substances and waste. In May 2010, OSWER issued an [Implementation Plan](#) that outlined specific actions to achieve the goals and objectives of the CEI. As part of Action 2 under this Initiative, OUST will:

- Review and analyze a sample of states' community engagement policies or processes to determine the extent to which those processes enhance transparency; produce outcomes that are responsive to community concerns; are commensurate to the circumstances of a release; and align with community needs and long-term goals
- Create and sustain an ongoing dialogue with states to promote and support effective community engagement processes
- Develop a Web page to share data and highlight effective community engagement practices

Federal Requirements For Public Participation At UST Sites

EPA authorizes states to implement and enforce UST programs provided the state programs are as stringent and comprehensive as federal UST program requirements. States perform certain community engagement activities that must meet federal regulations, but also have the discretion to go beyond these requirements.

[Federal regulations](#) (40 CFR Section 280.67), written in 1988, require certain community engagement activities related to leaking underground storage tank (LUST) releases once a corrective action plan (CAP) is required. Table 1 outlines federal requirements for public participation for the UST program.

Table 1. Federal Requirements For Public Participation For USTs

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The implementing agency must provide notice to the public directly affected by the release and planned corrective action for every release that requires a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) (40 CFR Section 280.67(a)).<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Appropriate forms of public notice include, but are not limited to: newspapers; block advertisements; state register publications; letters to households; and personal contacts.• Release information and decisions regarding the CAP must be made available to the public upon request (40 CFR Section 280.67(b)).• A public meeting may be held to consider comments on the proposed CAP if there is sufficient public interest, or for any other reason (40 CFR Section 280.67(c)).• The implementing agency must provide public notice if the CAP implementation does not achieve established cleanup levels and termination of the plan is being considered (40 CFR Section 280.67(d)). |
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Table 2 summarizes the 1994 public participation guidelines outlined in the [LUST Trust Fund Cooperative Agreement Guidelines \(OSWER Directive 9650.10A\)](#)

Table 2. Federal Guidelines For Public Participation For USTs

- Public participation must be provided for and encouraged by the states and, at a minimum, reflect the requirements in 40 CFR Part 280.67.
- States will have or will develop public participation policies for their LUST Trust Fund programs.
- States should promote two-way communication by facilitating public understanding of state response procedures and actions and encouraging public input into state response decisions and schedules.
- Public participation activities should be appropriate to the circumstances of a release. Policy should be based on “the severity of the threat to human health and the environment posed by a release, the scale and duration of the release, and the level of public interest”.

Methodology

Review Criteria For State Community Engagement Plans And Policies

OUST obtained written public involvement plans and policies from 48 states for review and analysis. The plans and policies were reviewed to determine:

- Whether states have general public participation plans
- Whether states have a LUST-specific plan
- Whether written plans and policies go beyond the federal requirements
- Which plan elements go beyond the federal requirements
- Whether public participation requirements vary depending upon the circumstances of a release
- Whether states target communication to at-risk and/or remote communities
- Whether best practices or principles of community engagement can be identified in the plans

Review Criteria Of State Websites

Many state programs rely on websites to communicate with the general public. OUST reviewed websites of 48 states using the following criteria:

- Whether UST/LUST-specific site or release information is available
- Whether site and/or release risk information is available
- Whether contact information is available

Analysis Of State Community Engagement Plans And Websites

Written Plans And Policies

The majority of state plans and policies (63 percent of the 48 plans analyzed) go beyond the federal requirements for community engagement. Nearly 80 percent of the states reviewed have community engagement plans specifically designed to address LUST concerns and 31 percent have plans or policies that apply more generally across remediation programs, including the UST program. A smaller percentage (13 percent) have enhanced plans with outreach activities designed to engage at-risk or remote communities. Approximately 33 percent of the states reviewed have written plans that tailor community engagement to site circumstances, including community interest, risks posed by a site, and complexity of a site.

Table 3 provides a summary of written public participation plans and policies for UST programs administered by states.

Table 3. Summary Of State Community Engagement Plans/Policy Analysis	
Plan Element	Number of States*
Plan/policies go beyond the federal requirements	30 (63%)
LUST-specific community engagement plan	38 (79%)
General community engagement plan	15 (31%)
Targeted communication to at-risk and/or remote communities	6 (13%)
Tailor public involvement activities to site circumstances	16 (33%)

*Based on a total of 48 states. Plans and policies for the remaining eight states were not readily available.

State plans and policies that go beyond the federal requirements for community engagement vary widely in their contents and requirements, but they are often enhanced in the following areas:

- Milestones that trigger community engagement activities (“triggering milestones”)
- A wide range of identified stakeholders
- A diversity of communication methods and materials

Triggering Milestones

Federal regulations require public notification related to LUST releases when a CAP is required and if a CAP does not achieve the established cleanup levels and termination of the plan is under consideration. However, several state plans and policies have other triggering events related to LUST sites.

Milestones that trigger additional community engagement activities are most frequently related to the stages of cleanup (e.g., release discovery, site characterization, corrective action plan, corrective action, and corrective action plan modification) and community interest. As an example, the Massachusetts Contingency Plan, which applies to the release or threat of release of oil and/or hazardous material, identifies 18 milestones requiring various levels of public participation. For each milestone, the state identifies stakeholders, communication methods, and time requirements for public involvement activities. This plan does not distinguish between types of releases (i.e., whether they are from USTs or other sources).

Table 4 lists the triggering milestones found in written plans that go beyond federal requirements. The table also provides examples that illustrate how states enhance their community engagement activities.

Table 4. Examples Of Triggering Milestones For Community Engagement

Triggering milestones are identified in both LUST-specific and general public participation plans and policies. Where general plans are referenced, additional information about these plans is provided.

- **Site assessment**
 - Provide public notice during the preliminary technical site assessment of LUST releases, when the level of community concern and site factors including release severity and economic impact warrant additional public involvement. (North Dakota)
 - Provide public notice to abutting property owners and tenants prior to site investigation field activities and provide notice to abutting property owners, tenants, and community well suppliers associated with any wellhead protection areas around the site prior to approval of site investigation reports. These elements are outlined in the state's environmental justice policy, which does not differentiate between releases from USTs or other sources. (Rhode Island)
- **Identification of contamination**
 - Initiate public participation activities with well owners when contamination is identified above groundwater standards. (New Jersey and New Hampshire)⁵
 - Provide notice to adjacent or abutting property owners upon confirmation of contamination from an UST. (Oklahoma)
- **Changes to corrective action**
 - Require public notice when a hearing has been scheduled, when a final corrective action has been proposed, and when a modification to a final corrective action has been proposed during implementation. These elements are outlined in the state's Groundwater Quality Standards and Use Classification rules. (Nebraska)
- **Cleanup progress**
 - Send biannual update letters with information on cleanup progress and site conditions as well as biannual progress reports until the completion of remediation. (New Jersey)⁶
 - Update site fact sheets when the extent of contamination has been determined. (New Jersey)⁷
- **Enforcement settlements**
 - Require public notice of all proposed UST enforcement settlements, through publication in the Toxics Cleanup Program Site Register and a major newspaper in the affected locale. (Washington)
- **Community concern**

A few states allow for additional communication and engagement activities in response to public petitions:

 - Public petitions about suspected contamination are accepted and promptly investigated. (Rhode Island)
 - Concerned citizens may call a 24 hour hotline to report suspected contamination or other environmental concerns. Reports are promptly investigated by the respective agencies. (Kentucky)
 - Ten or more residents may petition to have a Tier I or Tier II site classified as a Public Involvement Plan site. (Massachusetts)
 - If 10 or more persons or a group consisting of 10 or more members submit a written request, then the state implementing agency will hold a meeting to receive verbal comment about proposed cleanup activities at a LUST site. This state's plan specifies that public participation activities should be implemented for complex LUST cleanups that are addressed under the state's Environmental Cleanup law. (Oregon)

⁵ New Hampshire's Remediation Program Community Engagement Plan applies to petroleum contaminated sites, state hazardous waste sites, and Brownfield sites. New Hampshire notifies parties including municipal health officers, owners of private wells located within 500 feet of a contaminated sampling point, and owners and operators of public water systems within wellhead protection areas encompassing a contaminated sampling point.

⁶ Public participation rules apply to the investigation and remediation of contamination at any site, and do not differentiate between releases from USTs and other sources.

⁷ See previous footnote.

Identified Stakeholders

States with enhanced community engagement plans identify particular stakeholder groups for specific notification activities. Some require or suggest the development of site-specific contact or mailing lists for these groups. Table 5 highlights the range of commonly identified stakeholders.

Table 5. Commonly Identified Stakeholders

- **Local government agencies** (e.g., police, fire, health, and zoning officials)
 - LUST-specific plan requires notifying the county health department for release reports; initial site characterizations; 20-day abatements; violation letters; corrective action plan approvals; no further action approvals; and other actions of significance. (Indiana)
 - Plan requires notice to the person in charge of the public water supply system and the state Department of Health and Human Services Regulation and Licensure if groundwater that is used or proposed for use as a public drinking water supply is involved. (Nebraska)
- **Affected property owners**
 - LUST-specific plan requires the responsible party to provide a copy of the leak investigation and confirmation report to owners of adjacent land and to holders of easements or right-of-ways on the property. (Maine)
 - LUST-specific plan requires adjacent property owners be provided with information obtained from field work on their properties. (Indiana)
 - LUST-specific plan provides that any person directly impacted by a release that has migrated onto their property has the right to request a copy of the comprehensive site assessment, any Tier 2 site evaluation, and any CAP. If requested, the person is given an opportunity to comment on the CAP. (District of Columbia)
 - LUST-specific plan provides notice to off-site property owners when contamination has migrated beyond property boundaries. The state environmental protection agency provides a copy of the “Initial Notice of Contamination Beyond Property Boundaries” to all recorded owners of contaminated off-site property within 30 days. Special provisions are made if a school is located on the off-site property. (Florida)
 - LUST-specific plan requires that copies of proposed CAPs be mailed to nearby landowners and landowners adjacent to areas where contamination is expected to migrate. (North Carolina)
- **Groundwater users** including owners of property with drinking water wells and owners and operators of public water supply wells.
 - Under the Groundwater Notification Program, notify owners of property with drinking water wells and owners/operators of public water supply wells regarding potential sources of groundwater contamination. (New Hampshire)
 - Provide notice to overlying and adjacent groundwater users and land owners when groundwater is affected. (Nebraska)

Communication Materials And Methods

State plans and policies identify a variety of methods and materials for communicating information to the public, and specify certain strategies for communication with specific stakeholder groups. Examples are provided below:

- Develop site-specific public participation plans that identify information repositories, site mailing lists, opportunities for public comments, and the method for considering public concerns. (Massachusetts)

- Provide a full-time employee to implement the Groundwater Notification Program, answer questions, and help users access reports on sites. (New Hampshire)
- Maintain a call center for members of the public who need more direct assistance or assistance with the state Web pages. (Minnesota)
- Provide fact sheets to the public that include important release information, contact information, document locations, and provide information in languages other than English when appropriate. These plan elements apply to sites with significant soil and groundwater contamination that have migrated off-site and/or sites with moderate public concern. The plan specifies that some LUST sites may be in this category. (California)
- Provide newsletters to stakeholders and the public that include contact information, document locations, opportunities for public comment and available resources. (Kentucky)

Many plans address the need to use culturally and linguistically appropriate communication methods. However, the plans do not identify how these practices are implemented.

- Communications in non-technical layman's terms. (Kentucky and Rhode Island)
- Communications using communities' and/or stakeholders' native languages. (California, Indiana, and New Jersey)

Table 6 lists the range of communication materials and methods identified in the state community engagement plans.

Table 6. Communication Materials And Methods

Communication Materials:

- Fact sheets
- Public notification letters
- Press releases
- Site-related documents such as maps, release investigation and confirmation reports, initial response and abatement reports, and corrective action plans
- Property tax map keyed to identify the UST site
- Signs in both English and a language other than English if appropriate
- Transcripts of public involvement meetings related to sites

Communication Methods:

- Agency websites
- Public gathering places, including community centers, health centers, and religious institutions
- Posting of on-site signs
- Stakeholder meetings including on-site discussions; committee and board meetings; citizen group meetings; public consultations/small group meetings; public inquiry responses; public meetings; open houses; door-to-door discussions; workshops; exhibits; and presentations
- Information repositories
- News conferences and news releases
- Site tours
- Distribution of materials by mail
- Call centers

Best Practices Identified In State Community Engagement Plans

The analysis identified best practices used as site circumstances warrant in state community engagement efforts, including but not limited to:

- Proactively engage stakeholders and identify their concerns
- Tailor public involvement activities to site circumstances
- Incorporate and plan for public involvement
- Involve the public early in decisions relating to the site
- Establish strong relationships with stakeholders
- Communicate clearly and use culturally and linguistically appropriate communication methods
- Organize public meetings that facilitate involvement
- Build community and/or stakeholder capacity to participate
- Build agency capacity to carry out public involvement activities

Of particular note are those states that tailored community engagement to site circumstances. Table 7 provides examples of how states tailor their community engagement plans.

Table 7. Examples Of How States Tailor Community Engagement
<p>Community Interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten or more residents may petition to have a Tier I or Tier II site classified to require public participation activities, including development of a Public Involvement Plan, holding public meetings, and establishing local information repositories. (Massachusetts) • If 10 or more persons request a public meeting, then the department will hold a meeting. (Oregon) • Additional public involvement activities, including public meetings, the creation of information repositories, and newspaper publication of basic site information, take place when public interest warrants them. (New Jersey) • Public participation activities are based on the specific needs of the community and may include fact sheets; press releases; public notices; news conferences; small group meetings; public meetings; and telephone hotlines. (North Dakota) <p>Site Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase public participation activities at sites proximate to schools, day care facilities, or recreational facilities. (Florida and New Jersey) • Identify releases located in environmental justice focus areas. (Rhode Island) • Communicate threat and risk promptly. Once immediate response action by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Emergency Response Team is completed, information is provided to parties that have been identified to be at risk. (Minnesota) • Identify public participation activities according to the threat category of a release. (California) <p>Adapting Public Involvement Strategy as Project Changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress of cleanup is relayed to public affairs representatives to determine if any adjustments need to be made to the original assessment of public affairs issues. (Oregon)

State Public Involvement Websites

State websites use various strategies to provide information to both the general public and the regulated community. Some states (e.g., Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New Jersey) have specific public involvement areas on their websites. Most states provide UST/LUST site or release information on the implementing agency's website and most of these sites are easy to find.

In addition, most UST and LUST Web areas are designed for the UST owner/operator community, with highly technical information organized by subject (e.g., compliance, inspections, financial responsibility). Only 13 percent of the websites provide information about risks posed by releases.

Table 8 provides a summary of public participation websites for UST programs administered by states.

Table 8. Summary Of State Website Analysis	
Element	Number of States*
UST/LUST-specific site or release information available	42 (88%)
Communicates risk information	6 (13%)
Provides contact information	47 (98%)

*Based on a total of 48 states. Plans and policies for the remaining eight states were not readily available.

Best Practices For State Websites

- Dedicated public involvement Web area.** Some websites include a public involvement Web area within the broader agency website, with a comprehensive set of information including public hearing dates, links to site-specific information, answers to frequently asked questions, and contact information for more assistance (e.g., Kentucky; Maine; Maryland; New Hampshire; Pennsylvania; and Virginia). This strategy can help users address their concerns regardless of whether they are aware that their issue is related to an UST. Massachusetts' website provides public involvement Web pages at both the agency and the LUST-specific level, which helps users easily locate tank information.
- Navigation tools.** At both the state and LUST-specific level, navigation tools help users quickly identify information of interest. These tools include right-hand sidebar boxes with links to content related to the topic on a particular page (e.g., Alabama, Kentucky, New York, and Vermont), and left-hand sidebars that list hotline and emergency phone numbers (e.g., Indiana, Nevada, Utah, and Vermont).
- Audience and need-based links.** Several states provide links that focus on specific stakeholders, such as citizens, businesses, or researchers (e.g., Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Utah, and Washington). Many websites direct users to information based on their specific need. For example, in addition to providing links by topic, some states provide a "How Do I?" callout box with links to information that help address specific needs, including information on getting water tested, lodging a complaint, reporting a hazardous spill, or reporting a violation (e.g., Alaska, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Tennessee).
- Online databases.** Several state websites host online databases to help users quickly find site-specific data (e.g., Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and New York). Some of the databases list all contaminated sites, including LUSTs, and are available from both the broader agency website and from the UST/LUST Web area (Kentucky). Site-level detail on LUST releases is

available in many forms including lists, data downloads, searchable databases, and mapping utilities. Many of these databases provide comprehensive release-related information, including documents related to release discovery and cleanup. The most user-friendly formats are databases that can be searched by location and/or integrated with a mapping utility (e.g., California, Florida, Iowa, and Montana). However, many states offer data downloads instead. In addition to release-level information, Alabama and Florida provide searchable online registries of institutional controls so that users can quickly identify sites with environmental covenants and other use restrictions.

- **Interactive features.** State websites employ a broad range of interactive features to facilitate public involvement and provide information. Many websites allow users to file requests and complaints electronically, including enforcement and pollution complaints (e.g., West Virginia) as well as Freedom of Information Act request forms (e.g., Delaware, Illinois and Kentucky). Other websites provide searchable public involvement calendars with information on hearings, meetings, and other involvement opportunities (e.g., Alabama, California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming). Pennsylvania's website includes an electronic notification system that allows users to sign up for e-mail notices on items of interest and receive alerts when there are changes, updates, or new items available for viewing. Kentucky's website includes an electronic notification system that allows users to sign up for e-mail notices on proposed amendments to regulations.

Conclusions

All of the written state plans reviewed meet the federal requirements for public participation. Moreover, 30 of the 48 plans discuss approaches and activities beyond what is prescribed by the federal regulations.

This overview focused on plan contents only, not how the plans are actually being implemented. EPA acknowledges that as site conditions warrant, many states undertake community engagement efforts beyond the federal requirements. These efforts may not be captured in the written plans or documented in this report.

Effective public participation plans or policies are the foundation for engaging communities in decision making. As part of OSWER's Community Engagement Initiative, OUST established a goal of determining the extent to which state community engagement plans can:

- Enhance transparency
- Produce outcomes that are responsive to community concerns
- Be commensurate to the circumstances of a release
- Align with community needs and long-term goals

General conclusions based on the review of written state community engagement plans are described below:

State Community Engagement Plans

- **Transparency.** The most obvious sign of transparent community engagement is the state websites. In particular, when the websites are easy to locate, provide useful information, are easy to navigate, and provide contacts, the public has a clearer sense of potential concerns and how to engage in decision-making. Some states proactively send information to potentially affected stakeholders or convene public meetings and workshops. Other states provide transcripts of public involvement meetings related to sites.
- **Responsiveness to community concerns.** States with comprehensive community engagement plans appear to have methods in place that are more responsive to community concerns. Approximately two-thirds of the states have public involvement plans that are cognizant of community concerns. Only 13 percent of the state plans reviewed, however, have special provisions for communicating risk information to the public.
- **Response commensurate to the circumstances of a release.** A third of the plans have triggering milestones and/or tailoring mechanisms that scale public involvement activities to be commensurate to site circumstances beyond the federal requirements.
- **Alignment with community needs and long-term goals.** It is difficult to gauge how many plans address community needs and long-term goals related to tank sites. To various degrees, state agencies engage communities during planning for corrective actions or when a site is to be redeveloped or reused.

Table 9 highlights noteworthy community engagement plans, documents, and websites.

Table 9. Examples Of Noteworthy Community Engagement Plans, Documents, And Websites For States

Plans and Policies:

- [Massachusetts Contingency Plan 310 CMR sections 40.0428 Public Involvement](#)
- [Rhode Island Policy for Considering Environmental Justice in the Review of Investigation and Remediation of Contaminated Properties](#)
- [California Proposed Recommendations for a Public Participation Policy Draft May 2005](#)

Documents:

- Massachusetts risk information:
 - [Fact Sheet: Vapor Intrusion & Indoor Air Contamination from Waste Sites](#)
- Citizen participation guides:
 - [Indiana: Citizens Guide to Underground Storage Tanks](#)
 - [Maryland Public Participation Guide Citizen Handbook](#)
 - [Michigan: Public Involvement Handbook](#)
- Rhode Island's [Brownfields: Turning Bad Spaces Into Good Ones, How Communities Can Get Involved](#)

Websites:

- Maine DEP's public participation Web area provides information and links regarding participation in the licensing process, advisory and stakeholder groups, and public comment opportunities.
- [New Jersey Site Remediation Program's Community Relations Overview](#) Provides comprehensive information covering all sites under the Site Remediation Program, including LUSTs.

References

State Community Engagement Plans/Policies

Alabama

- [Alabama Department of Environmental Management Administrative Code r. 335-6-15-.31 Public Participation](#)
- Elements of Community Engagement

Alaska

- [Alaska Regulation 18 AAC 78.280 Public Participation](#)

Arizona

- [Arizona Department of Environmental Quality UST Program Release Reporting & Corrective Action Guidance, Section 7.4.3 – Public Participation](#)

California

- [Proposed Recommendation for a Public Participation Policy Draft May 2005](#)
- [Public Participation Program](#)

Colorado

- [Regulation: Dept. of Labor and Employment, Division of Oil and Public Safety, Underground Storage Tanks and Aboveground Storage Tanks Article 5](#)
- Public Participation: Colorado Dept. of Labor and Employment, Division of Oil and Public Safety, Remediation Section, Policy #11, February 11, 2010

Connecticut

- [Connecticut Underground Storage Tank Regulations Sec. 22a-449 \(d\)-106\(i\) – Public Participation](#)

Delaware

- Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Tank Management Branch – Leaking Underground Storage Tank Public Policy

District of Columbia

- District of Columbia Municipal Regulations 20.6212 – Public Participation in Corrective Action

Florida

- Florida Underground Storage Tanks Public Participation Policy

Georgia

- Georgia Underground Storage Tank Management Program (USTMP) Elements of Community Engagement

Hawaii

- [Hawaii Administrative Rules Section 11-281-80 – Public participation for corrective action plans](#)

Idaho

- DEQ Policy Memorandum: PM06-3 – DEQ Public Outreach Policy, July 11, 2006

Illinois

- [Administrative Code Title 35 731.167 and 1600, Subpart C](#)

Indiana

- Department of Environmental Management LUST Program Policy, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program Public Participation Policy Draft 1/1/10

Iowa

- [Iowa Administrative Code 567-135.13\(455B\) Public participation](#)

Kansas

- [Kansas Administrative Regulations 28-44-2](#)

Kentucky

- [401 Kentucky Administrative Regulations \(KAR\) 42:060 - Public Participation](#)
- [Kentucky Open Records Act Web Page](#)
- [Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet Office of Communications and Public Outreach Web Page](#)
- [RegWatch – Tracking of Kentucky Administrative Regulations](#)

Maine

- Public Participation Web page
- [Maine Department of Environmental Protection \(ME DEP\) Chapter 691 Rules for Underground Oil Storage Facilities section 12\(E\) – Public information and participation requirements](#)

Maryland

- Code of Maryland Regulation: Release Response and Corrective Action for UST Systems - 26.10.09.08 - Public Participation
- [Citizen Participation Web page](#)
- [Public Participation Guide Citizen Handbook](#)

Massachusetts

- [Public Participation & News Web page](#)
- [Massachusetts Contingency Plan 310 CMR 40. Subpart N: Public Involvement and Technical Assistance Grants](#)

Michigan

- [Citizen Involvement Web page](#)
- [Public Involvement Handbook](#)
- Policy on Public Involvement: Number 09-007

Minnesota

- Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Petroleum Remediation Programs Public Participation Plan

Mississippi

- General Policy Public Participation LUST Trust Fund

Missouri

- [Missouri Rules of Department of Natural Resources 10 CSR 20-10.067 - Public Participation](#)

Montana

- [Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board Rule 17.58.301 Guidelines for Public Participation](#)

Nebraska

- Title 118, Chapter 11, Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

Nevada

- Nevada Administrative Code

New Hampshire

- NH DES Remediation Program Community Engagement Plan

New Jersey

- [Technical Requirements For Site Remediation N.J.A.C. 7:26E: Section 1.4 – Notification and Public Outreach and Section 1.18 – Vapor Intrusion](#)
- [Public Notification and Outreach Guidance](#)
- [Guidance for Notification Signs and Letters](#)
- [Guidance for Notification and Public Outreach Requirements Triggered By Determination that Contamination has Migrated Off-Site](#)
- [Guidance for Sending Notification Letters](#)

New York

- [Public Involvement and News Web page](#)

North Carolina

- North Carolina Administrative Code Title 15A
- North Carolina LUST Public Participation

North Dakota

- LUST Trust Fund Core Task 8 Public Participation Policy for LUST Trust Activities

Ohio

- [Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 1301:7-9-13 Petroleum UST Corrective Action](#)

Oklahoma

- Title 165. Corporation Commission Chapter 29. Remediation of Petroleum Storage Tanks. OCC rules regarding public participation in corrective action plans.

Oregon

- Public Involvement Plan for Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program 1989

Pennsylvania

- [Public Participation Web page](#)
- [Policy on Public Participation in the Development of Regulations and Technical Guidance](#)

Puerto Rico

- [Junta de Calidad Ambiental. Reglamento para el control de tanque de almacenamiento soterrados](#)
- [Junta de Calidad Ambiental. Reglamento para el control de la inyección subterránea](#)

Rhode Island

- Rules and Regulations For Underground Storage Facilities Used For Petroleum Products and Hazardous Materials – Section 12.16: Public Notification
- [Policy for Considering Environmental Justice in the Review of Investigation and Remediation of Contaminated Properties](#)

South Carolina

- [South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control R. 61-92, Part 280: Underground Storage Tank Control Regulations](#)

South Dakota

- Memorandum of Agreement Between the State of South Dakota and EPA Region 8

Tennessee

- Tennessee Underground Storage Tank Program Rule 1200-01-15-.06.
- [Public Participation Opportunities Web page](#)

Utah

- [Public Participation Web page](#)

Vermont

- [Vermont Underground Storage Tank Rules Subchapter 1 Section 8-103 Emergency And Corrective Actions \(f\): Public Notice Corrective Action Guidance](#)

Virginia

- [9VAC25-580-300. Public participation](#)
- VA DEQ Community Involvement Initiative

Washington

- Policy 920 Providing Public Participation in Underground Storage Tank Settlements

West Virginia

- West Virginia Code 40 CFR 67

Wisconsin

- Department of Natural Resources. Chapter NR 714. Public Information and Participation. NR 714.05 Program-specific public participation requirements

Wyoming

- Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality. Water Quality Rules and Regulations. Chapter 17
- [Public Information Web page](#)